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REGISTRATION DATA FOR CALIFORNIA INSTITUTIONS OF COLLEGIATE GRADE, 1940, 1941, AND 1942

PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF RELATIONS WITH SCHOOLS,
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

There are presented here tables showing the comparative enrollment data in California collegiate institutions in October of the academic years 1940, 1941, and 1942. This study was inaugurated last year. Enrollment data for the fall of the years 1940 and 1941 were presented in *California Schools* for May, 1942. Because of the increasing effect of the war upon enrollment in California colleges, objective data, as presented by this study, are of increased value to colleges and university administrators.

For a number of years President Raymond Walters of the University of Cincinnati has collected enrollment statistics of collegiate institutions through the nation and has published the results in a mid-winter issue of *School and Society*. The study of enrollment in California colleges and universities was inaugurated to supplement President Walters' study and to provide more detailed information than would otherwise be available. The form President Walters had prepared was used in collecting the data in order to make the two studies comparable.

The California study includes registration data as of October for the three consecutive years, 1940, 1941, 1942. The numbers of California institutions from which data were requested and the numbers responding for all three years were as follows:

	<i>Number of Institutions</i>	<i>Number Responding</i>
State colleges	7	7
University of California.....	1	1
Private four-year colleges and universities.....	26	24
Public junior colleges.....	38	35
Private junior colleges.....	14	8
Specialized, professional, technical schools.....	36	11
TOTAL	122	86

The information gathered indicates clearly that conditions due to the war are affecting California schools. Some of the conditions existing in California are not generally found throughout the United States. The reduction in enrollment in California colleges is much greater than elsewhere. The reason for this may be the number and type of war

industries in the state. The airplane industry, ship building, and agriculture need great numbers of workers to meet wartime demands. Young people who enter these jobs either leave school to do so or are potential students who never enroll because they have entered industries.

A comparison of enrollment trends in California colleges with those in the nation in terms of percentage decrease in full-time students between 1941 and 1942 is shown in the following tabulation:

<i>Classification</i>	<i>California</i>	<i>National</i>
Universities, public -----	21.2	10.0
Teachers colleges -----	26.9	29.0
Private four-year colleges and universities -----	12.3	8.9
Public junior colleges -----	30.6	19.0

It is believed that the figures for the registration of full-time students offer a more significant basis for comparison than do those for all students (including part time), because the latter represent a less homogeneous group. In the study a full-time student is defined as one who has completed a high school course and is devoting substantially full time to study during the collegiate year.

The data are presented in three tables. Table 1 presents data for the California institutions of collegiate grade for the fall of 1940, 1941, and 1942 on each of the items previously mentioned. A separate section of the table is devoted to the group of institutions of each type. Table 2 is a summary of the data for each of the types of institutions and in addition presents data on enrollment in extension and correspondence courses. Table 3 presents data on the number of men and of women enrolled in liberal arts courses and the total number of students in the several professional and liberal arts fields. Various totals and comparisons are included in order to summarize and indicate enrollment trends.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

In the fall of 1941 and 1942 the enrollment of full-time resident students in junior and senior colleges, and specialized schools (public and private), was 86,220 and 65,166 respectively. For students in residence, including part-time students, the corresponding numbers are 116,931 and 95,231 respectively.¹ It is interesting to note that the number of full-time students decreased 24.4 per cent, while the number of all students in residence including part-time students decreased 18.5 per cent. Both of these percentage decreases are more than double the

¹ Comparative figures, adjusted to make all three years comparable, are used.

TABLE 1
ENROLLMENT¹ AND FACULTY PERSONNEL IN CALIFORNIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS, 1940, 1941, AND 1942

INSTITUTION	FULL-TIME RESIDENT STUDENTS			ALL RESIDENT STUDENTS, INCLUDING PART-TIME STUDENTS			FACULTY			ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF			FRESHMEN		
	1940	1941	1942	1940	1941	1942	1940	1941	1942	1940	1941	1942	1940	1941	1942
STATE COLLEGES															
Chico.....	770	632	426	967	845	617	47	47	41	10	10	7	225	182	158
Fresno.....	2,122	1,965	1,392	2,457	2,267	1,772	107	116	110	17	19	19	594	633	479
Humboldt (Arcata).....	417	389	293	495	476	332	30	30	28	5	5	5	140	140	153
San Diego.....	2,029	1,762	1,430	2,467	2,211	1,888	106	104	86	13	14	10	973	880	572
San Francisco.....	2,133	1,718	1,181	3,674	3,065	2,183	99	101	92	12	12	12	418	296	558
San Jose.....	4,076	3,554	2,637	4,924	4,326	3,185	(189)	(190)	---	(14)	(14)	---	1,630	1,377	1,448
Santa Barbara.....	1,886	1,516	1,067	1,144	2,323	1,135	70	84	71	10	10	---	---	(412)	---
TOTAL.....	13,433	11,537	8,426	16,128	15,523	11,112	648 **459	672 **482	428	81 **67	84 **70	62	3,980	3,020	3,664
PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE.....	-14.1	-26.9		-3.7	-28.4		+5.0	-11.2		+4.5	-11.4		-1.5	-6.5	
STATE UNIVERSITIES															
Berkeley.....	15,581	13,968	10,627	18,663	16,716	13,743	1,031	1,081	1,072	31	30	39	2,356	2,139	1,708
Los Angeles.....	9,043	8,012	6,558	11,049	10,207	8,340	388	509	502	20	18	20	2,302	1,627	1,622
Other campuses.....	1,365	1,305	979	1,365	1,305	1,014	737	792	807	11	8	---	101	89	91
TOTAL.....	25,989	23,285	18,364	21,077	28,228	23,097	2,156	2,382	2,381	62	56	---	4,759	3,855	3,421
PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE.....	-10.4	-21.2		-9.1	-18.1		+10.4	0.0		-9.6			-18.9	-11.4	
STATE COLLEGES AND STATE UNIVERSITIES COMBINED															
TOTAL.....	39,422	34,822	26,790	47,205	43,751	34,209	2,804 **2,615	3,054 **2,864	2,809	143 **129	140 **126	---	8,739	7,775	7,085
PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE.....	-11.6	-23.0		-7.3	-21.8		+8.9	-1.9		-2.1			-11.0	-8.9	

* Includes duplication of students enrolled in Regular Session and also in Summer Session.
 ** This is a comparative total, excluding those schools reporting for only one or two years.

TABLE 1—Continued
ENROLLMENT AND FACULTY PERSONNEL IN CALIFORNIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS, 1940, 1941, AND 1942

INSTITUTION	FULL-TIME RESIDENT STUDENTS			ALL RESIDENT STUDENTS, INCLUDING PART-TIME STUDENTS			FACULTY			ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF			FRESHMEN		
	1940	1941	1942	1940	1941	1942	1940	1941	1942	1940	1941	1942	1940	1941	1942
PRIVATE FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS															
Angwin: Pacific Union College.....	561	610	485	725	746	671	42	44	46	11	6	13	86	105	123
Berkeley: Armstrong College.....	463	374	199	555	458	309	18	18	11	9	9	6	236	201	101
Claremont: Pomona College.....	826	817	810	840	833	850	67	67	74	14	14	15	(243)	(229)	63
Claremont: Scripps College.....	216	212	185	216	212	185	31	25	25	7	7	5	70	81	37
La Verne College.....	186	172	122	202	179	127	21	21	24	7	7	5	28	36	
Los Angeles:															
Chapman College ¹	240	157	56	265	222	89	20	22	69	7	7	7	(49)	(40)	114
Immaculate Heart.....	508	573	492	565	599	714	40	40	51	5	5	8	137	149	162
Loyola University.....	665	653	432	755	736	470	40	62	38	11	13	12	180	178	153
Mt. Saint Mary's.....	410	482	503	430	204	346	32	32	32	4	4	5	153	170	264
Occidental.....	755	797	750	779	818	764	71	76	68	14	14	12	227	249	150
Geo. Pepperdine.....	383	371	358	353	388	*469	34	42	31	(4)	(5)	40	103	158	632
University of Southern California.....	5,121	4,876	4,329	15,196	13,899	11,994	684	710	707	40	40	6	505	640	22
Westmont College.....	63	72	85	84	86	98	31	20	20	13	11	6	31	33	
Oakland:															
College of Holy Names.....	289	295	253	502	480	443	31	31	32	10	10	10	98	98	80
Mills College.....	617	581	517	914	900	739	104	98	83	34	34	38	187	163	131
Pasadena:															
California Institute of Technology.....	940	1,062	898	940	1,062	965	360	299	298	(18)	8	(22)	160	161	200
Pasadena College.....	330	250	232	414	332	332	32	26	22	8	8	5	91	84	84
Redlands University.....	640	624	639	804	799	823	61	59	59	15	15	14	156	161	226
Stanford University.....	4,324	4,053	3,599	4,851	4,590	4,055	754	780	759	114	109	114	626	661	471
Santa Clara University.....	514	556	-536	514	556	536	58	57	56	7	7	10	171	182	176
Stockton: College of Pacific.....	361	346	297	727	832	541	60	70	59	16	7	11	171	182	176

San Francisco:	158	206	211	320	420	435	33	33	32	6	6	7	61	87	110
College for Women.....	794	767	743	1,255	1,447	1,222	97	97	97	11	11	10	189	176	279
San Francisco University.....	556	553	431	782	826	655	50	50	52	11	11	10	111	137	137
Whittier College.....															
TOTAL.....	19,930	19,459	17,072	33,057	31,826	27,862	2,771	2,790	2,704	396	381	389	4,048	4,169	3,715
										*374	*376	*367	*3,756	*3,900	
PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE.....	-2.4	-12.3		-3.7	-12.4		0.7	-3.1		+0.5	-2.4		+3.8	-4.7	
PRIVATE JUNIOR COLLEGES															
Arlington: La Sierra.....	425	399	256	440	418	285	26	30	32	6	6	6	79	73	56
Belmont: College of Notre Dame.....	55	53	64	102	125	111	16	18	17	(3)	(3)	(5)	25	22	23
Berkeley: Williams Institute.....						(10)			(7)						(1)
Deep Springs.....	20	21	22	20	21	22	5	6	5	2	1	1	7	10	11
Los Angeles:															
Cumuck.....	59	42	0	73	53	0	12	10		(2)	(2)		(50)	(42)	
Holmby College.....	58	34	20	58	36	20	17	17	10	(3)	(4)		32	19	45
Marymount College.....			(11)			(11)	13	15	11	3	3	3	18	23	14
Menlo Park: Menlo Junior College.....			(107)	(150)		(131)	(21)		(8)			(2)			
Mt. View: St. Joseph's.....	56	42	40	56	42	40			(19)	(3)	(3)	(2)	25	20	(67)
Oakland: Calif. Concordia.....	18	9	10	16	14	10	8	8	6	4	4	3	(11)	(5)	23
Polytechnic College of Engineering.....	(174)			(174)			5	5	4	1	1	1			
San Diego: Brown Junior College.....	12	40	43	12	4	43	(12)	7	9	(2)	(2)	2	6	22	24
Upland: Beulah College.....		(45)	(34)		(48)	(42)									
TOTAL.....	1,066	729	638	1,172	863	763	142	121	133	31	30	29	262	281	264
	*741	*634	**480	*848	*815	*569	**109	**116	**94	*18	*17	*16	*192	*194	*196
PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE.....	-7.6	-29.8		-2.8	-30.2		6.4	-19.0		-5.5	-5.9		+0.1	+0.1	

¹ Chapman College moved to Whittier in 1942, where it entered into a cooperative arrangement with Whittier College with regard to faculty and curriculum while maintaining a separate administrative identity.

* Includes duplication of students enrolled in Regular Session and also in Summer Session.

** This is a comparative total, excluding those schools reporting for only one or two years.

TABLE 1—Continued
ENROLLMENT AND FACULTY PERSONNEL IN CALIFORNIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS, 1940, 1941, AND 1942

INSTITUTION	FULL-TIME RESIDENT STUDENTS			ALL RESIDENT STUDENTS, INCLUDING PART-TIME STUDENTS			FACULTY			ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF			FRESHMEN		
	1940	1941	1942	1940	1941	1942	1940	1941	1942	1940	1941	1942	1940	1941	1942
SPECIALIZED, PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS															
Berkeley: Pacific School of Religion.....			(47)			(52)						(3)			
Glendale: Curtiss-Wright Technical School.....	1,620	1,370	466	1,620	1,370	466	89	81	31	6	6	11			
Loma Linda: College of Medical Evangelists.....	(462)	(475)		470	478	495	371	388	370	7	6	6			
Los Angeles:															
Amer. Inst. of Banking.....	167	122	200	410	297	310	(45)	(45)	18	(2)	(2)	2			
Chouinard Art School.....	(50)	(50)		(75)	(80)	(770)	25	25	18	3	3				
Hollywood Art Center.....			(405)				(5)	(5)		(1)	(1)	(5)			
Los Angeles Bible School.....															
Los Angeles College.....	31	17	35	31	17	35	5	5	11	2	2	1	15	8	18
Otis Art Institute.....	155	158	75	263	239	206	12	13	13	5	5	2			
College of Osteopathic Physicians & Surgeons.....			(210)			(210)						(19)			
Southwestern University.....			(793)			(918)						(3)			
Woodbury College.....			(63)			(404)						(8)			(302)
Menlo Park: St. Patrick's Seminary.....	101	113	138	101	113	138	12	13	21	2	2	2			(21)
Oakland: Boeving School.....	271	233	0	271	233	0	41	40	5	5	5	0			
Calif. College of Arts and Crafts.....			(80)			(226)			(15)			(5)			(20)
Pasadena: Southern California Bible College.....						(95)			(11)			(1)			(44)
Riverside: Library Serv.....	18	5	9	30	5	30	22	22	6	2	2	2			
San Francisco:															
California Maritime Academy.....	132	132	132	132	132	132	10	10	12	(3)	(3)		(50)	(50)	
Cal. School of Fine Arts.....	117	115	46	394	415	140	19	19	14	6	6	4			
Cal. School of Mechanical Arts.....	14	14	12	14	14	12	13	13	12	2	2	1			
Cogswell Polytechnic College.....	(207)	(138)		(207)	(138)		13	13	9	3	3	3	(72)	(57)	
Cogswell Polytechnic College.....			(57)			(101)			(14)			(3)			(26)
San Gabriel: School of Med. Tech.....									44	4	5	5	421	302	315
San Luis Obispo: California Polytechnic School.....	788	721	516	1,044	721	569	50	51	(5)			(6)			
Santa Barbara: St. Anthony's School.....			(10)			(10)			(18)			(8)			
Compton: Claretian College.....			(75)			(80)									
TOTAL.....	4,133	3,663	2,269	5,062	4,252	5,338	732	762	758	53	53	100	558	417	856
	*3,414	*3,000	*1,629	*4,780	*4,034	*2,522	*682	*712	*561	*47	*47	*39	*436	*310	*333
PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE.....	-12.9	-45.6		-15.6	-35.0		+3.6	-21.2							

PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGES

	418	283	145	438	295	157	32	34	15	2	1	1	4	88	108	37
Auburn: Placer.....	(143)	(158)	507	1,315	1,346	847	46	32	31	3	3	3	4	42	232	37
Antelope Valley.....	85	90	23	95	103	45	18	18	28	3	4	4	5	22	220	230
Bakersfield.....	124	105	23	124	116	29	18	17	5	1	1	1	2	64	64	14
Coalinga Union.....	1,458	1,215	914	1,666	1,426	1,240	48	49	34	1	6	6	7	15	99	422
Compton.....	243	184	101	261	209	169	33	33	30	2	2	2	2	(806)	(707)	42
El Centro: Central.....	1,383	1,243	734	1,561	1,383	1,169	33	33	30	2	2	2	2	(4)	(707)	42
Fullerton.....	957	673	611	1,149	999	994	(46)	(112)	(54)	3	3	3	4	63	33	27
Glendale.....	86	64	40	92	66	42	27	27	21	2	2	2	2	362	306	174
San Benito.....	552	459	245	586	488	449	39	37	41	3	3	3	3	79	50	17
Kentfield: Marin.....	111	64	34	117	68	59	(19)	(18)	65	5	5	5	5	(746)	(699)	17
Lancaster: Antelope Valley.....	2,030	1,603	1,114	2,214	1,869	2,273	76	70	65	6	6	6	6	312	284	178
Long Beach.....	6,107	4,973	3,317	6,107	6,243	5,755	220	195	173	6	6	6	6	421	375	378
Los Angeles City.....	1,085	895	575	1,312	1,018	633	69	69	49	2	2	2	2	98	82	183
Marysville: Yuba County.....	1,085	895	575	1,312	1,018	633	69	69	49	2	2	2	2	14	233	105
Modesto.....	183	112	140	197	135	213	(28)	(28)	42	3	3	3	3	157	132	78
Oceanside: Carlsbad Union.....	1,165	1,041	776	1,411	1,041	776	51	50	33	3	3	3	3	102	102	74
Ontario: Chaffey.....	476	336	169	505	373	192	51	50	33	3	3	3	3	349	329	204
Pomona.....	262	220	141	262	220	145	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	482	454	232
Porterville.....	415	443	280	428	461	285	34	35	37	3	3	3	3	202	148	201
Reedley.....	648	543	317	692	592	530	40	34	31	1	1	1	1	596	520	75
Riverside.....	2,552	2,552	1,165	5,415	5,415	1,417	110	110	107	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	105	100	72
Sacramento Junior College.....	884	729	363	944	823	513	29	33	28	2	2	2	2	(235)	(235)	201
Salinas Junior College.....	751	619	335	854	723	977	38	36	25	7	7	7	7	202	148	201
San Bernardino Valley.....	3,068	2,608	1,523	3,068	2,608	1,868	134	140	111	7	7	7	7	596	520	75
San Francisco.....	1,068	700	460	1,231	982	806	53	59	44	4	4	4	4	105	100	72
San Mateo.....	821	676	813	1,268	939	1,533	42	44	34	5	5	5	5	(886)	(584)	72
Santa Ana.....	280	147	120	280	147	152	28	28	27	4	4	4	4	(86)	(53)	75
Santa Maria.....	1,073	842	566	1,199	1,288	1,801	42	43	37	2	2	2	2	105	100	72
Santa Monica.....	799	648	343	799	648	383	36	33	36	4	4	4	4	(886)	(584)	72
Santa Rosa.....	1,208	1,029	816	1,589	1,546	816	66	73	68	5	5	5	5	(86)	(53)	75
Stockton.....	171	94	53	178	102	53	23	23	23	6	6	6	6	(167)	(167)	(92)
Lassen Union.....	527	467	223	599	561	254	64	60	41	4	4	4	4	570	433	309
Ventura.....	782	692	433	826	741	569	31	32	29	2	2	2	2	123	730	7416
Visalia.....	782	692	433	826	741	569	31	32	29	2	2	2	2	4,812	4,362	3,705
Taft.....	(97)	(97)	(115)	(119)	(119)	(101)	31	32	29	2	2	2	2	570	433	309
TOTAL.....	34,008	28,255	19,584	40,152	36,505	30,069	1,865	1,990	1,619	124	124	124	124	123	7,130	7,416
	34,141	28,414	19,699	40,152	36,386	30,290	1,958	1,532	1,600	112	120	120	120	4,812	4,362	3,705
PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE.....	-16.9	-30.6	-9.3	-17.3	-11.6	-1.7	7.1	0	-29.3	-11.4	-29.3	-11.4	-29.3	-11.4	-29.3	-29.3

* Includes duplication of students enrolled in Regular Session and also in Summer Session.

** This is a comparative total, excluding those schools reporting for only one or two years.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF DATA FOR ALL CALIFORNIA INSTITUTIONS, CLASSIFIED BY
TYPE, 1940, 1941, 1942

FIELD OF STUDY	STATE COL- LEGES	STATE UNIVER- SITIES	STATE TOTALS	PRIVATE FOUR- YEAR INSTITU- TIONS	PUBLIC JUNIOR COL- LEGES	PRIVATE JUNIOR COL- LEGES	SPECIAL- IZED SCHOOLS	GRAND TOTALS
Full-time students:								
1940.....	13,433	25,989	39,422	19,930	34,008	741	3,414	97,515
1941.....	11,537	23,285	34,822	19,459	28,255	684	3,000	86,220
1942.....	8,426	18,364	26,790	17,072	19,584	491	1,629	65,166
Percentage of change:								
1940-41.....	-14.1	-10.4	-11.6	-2.4	-16.9	-7.6	-12.9	-11.5
1941-42.....	-26.9	-21.2	-23.0	-12.3	-30.6	-28.2	-45.6	-24.4
Students in residence:								
1940.....	16,128	31,077	47,205	33,057	40,152	848	4,780	126,042
1941.....	15,523	28,228	43,751	31,826	36,505	815	4,034	116,931
1942.....	11,112	23,097	34,209	27,862	20,069	569	2,522	95,231
Percentage of change:								
1940-41.....	-3.7	-9.1	-7.3	-3.7	-9.3	-2.8	-15.6	-7.3
1941-42.....	-28.4	-18.1	-21.8	-12.4	-17.8	-30.2	-35.0	-18.5
Faculty:								
1940.....	459	2,156	2,615	2,771	1,865	109	682	8,042
1941.....	482	2,382	2,864	2,790	1,832	116	712	8,314
1942.....	428	2,381	2,809	2,704	1,619	94	561	7,787
Percentage of change:								
1940-41.....	5.0	+10.4	+8.9	+0.7	-1.7	+6.4	+3.6	+3.3
1941-42.....	-11.2	0.0	-1.9	-3.1	-11.6	-19.0	-21.2	-6.3
Administrative staff:								
1940.....	67	62	129	374	112	18	47	680
1941.....	70	58	126	376	120	17	47	686
1942.....	62			367	120	16	39	-----
Percentage of change:								
1940-41.....	+4.5	-9.6	-2.9	+0.5	+7.1	-5.5	0.0	+ .8
1941-42.....	-11.4			-2.4	0.0	-5.9	-17.0	-----
Freshmen:								
1940.....	3,980	4,759	8,739	3,756	4,812	192	436	17,935
1941.....	3,920	3,855	7,775	3,900	5,362	194	310	17,541
1942.....	3,664	3,421	7,085	3,715	3,795	196	333	15,124
Percentage of change:								
1940-41.....	-1.5	-18.9	-11.0	+3.8	-11.4	.1	-28.9	-2.2
1941-42.....	-6.5	-11.4	-8.9	-4.7	-29.3	.1	7.4	-13.7
Extension courses not counting to a degree:								
1940.....	4	14,374	14,378	139	9,812	-----	54	24,383
1941.....	261	14,832	15,093	272	7,552	-----	64	22,981
1942.....	117	*15,774	15,891	91	3,274	8	36	21,819
Percentage of change:								
1940-41.....	-----	+3.1	+4.9	+96.0	-23.0	-----	18.5	-5.0
1941-42.....	-55.0	6.4	5.3	-66.5	-56.6	-----	-43.7	-5.0
Students taking correspondence courses:								
1940.....	-----	1,086	1,086	18	422	-----	30	1,556
1941.....	-----	1,313	1,313	19	297	-----	-----	1,629
1942.....	-----	2,519	2,519	28	-----	-----	13	2,560
Percentage of change:								
1940-41.....	-----	20.9	20.9	5.5	-65.0	-----	-----	30.4
1941-42.....	-----	91.6	91.6	47.3	-----	-----	-----	26.2

NOTE: In this Table II, all totals are comparative; that is, only the figures for those schools reporting for both 1940 and 1941, 1942, are included.

* This figure does not include the 11,318 students enrolled in Engineering, Science, Management, War Training, and other courses organized under arrangement with the Federal government.

TABLE 3
DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS, ACCORDING TO TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND FIELD OF STUDY, 1940, 1941, AND 1942

FIELD OF STUDY	STATE COLLEGES	STATE UNIVERSITIES	STATE TOTALS	PRIVATE FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGES	PRIVATE JUNIOR COLLEGES	SPECIALIZED SCHOOLS	GRAND TOTALS
LIBERAL ARTS—								
Men								
1940.....	3,762	6,839	10,601	7,049	5,341	161	73	23,225
1941.....	3,162	5,801	8,963	6,537	4,821	129	67	20,517
1942.....	2,465	4,798	7,263	5,603	4,287	127	119	17,399
Percentage of change:								
1940-41.....	-15.9	-15.2	-15.4	-7.3	-9.0	-19.8	-8.2	-11.6
1941-42.....	-22.0	-17.3	-19.0	-14.3	-11.1	-1.5	-77.6	-15.2
Women								
1940.....	2,955	7,889	10,844	6,155	4,636	169	-----	21,804
1941.....	2,872	7,601	10,473	6,439	4,560	183	-----	21,655
1942.....	2,274	6,429	8,703	6,012	3,570	126	-----	18,411
Percentage of change:								
1940-41.....	-2.8	-3.6	-3.42	+4.6	-1.8	+8.2	-----	-0.6
1941-42.....	-20.85	-15.4	-16.9	-6.6	-21.7	-31.1	-----	-14.9
Total:								
1940.....	7,040	14,728	21,768	13,304	8,354	330	73	43,829
1941.....	6,313	13,402	19,715	12,976	9,943	323	67	43,024
1942.....	4,739	11,227	15,966	11,615	8,461	253	119	36,414
Percentage of change:								
1940-41.....	-10.3	-9.0	-9.4	-2.4	19.0	-2.1	-8.2	-1.8
1941-42.....	-24.9	-16.2	-19.0	-11.7	-14.9	-21.7	77.6	-15.3
APPLIED SCIENCE—								
Engineering:								
1940.....	27	2,360	2,387	1,065	1,249	-----	488	5,189
1941.....	21	2,273	2,294	1,190	969	11	365	4,829
1942.....	-----	2,169	2,169	1,164	1,054	12	116	4,515
Percentage of change:								
1940-41.....	-22.2	-3.6	-3.9	+11.7	-22.4	0	-25.2	-6.9
1941-42.....	0	-4.6	-5.4	-2.1	8.8	9.1	-68.5	-6.5
Chemistry:								
1940.....	1	778	779	98	502	2	-----	1,381
1941.....	4	751	755	101	272	2	-----	1,130
1942.....	0	582	582	71	290	0	-----	943
Percentage of change:								
1940-41.....	0	-3.5	-3.1	+3.0	-45.8	0	-----	-18.1
1941-42.....	0	-22.5	-22.9	-29.8	6.6	0	-----	-16.5
Total:								
1940.....	121	3,128	3,249	1,456	2,150	2	488	7,345
1941.....	129	3,024	3,153	1,621	1,821	13	451	7,059
1942.....	0	2,751	2,751	1,580	1,739	12	116	6,198
Percentage of change:								
1940-41.....	6.6	-3.6	-3.3	11.3	-15.3	-----	-7.5	-3.9
1941-42.....	0	-9.0	-12.7	-2.5	-4.5	-7.7	-74.4	-12.2
LAW—								
1940.....	13	492	505	646	272	-----	-----	1,423
1941.....	4	356	360	472	236	2	-----	1,070
1942.....	0	121	121	257	130	0	-----	508
Percentage of change:								
1940-41.....	-69.0	-25.6	-28.8	-26.9	-31.2	0	-----	-24.8
1941-42.....	0	-65.4	-66.5	-45.5	-45.0	0	-----	-52.5

TABLE 3—Continued

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS, ACCORDING TO TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND FIELD OF STUDY, 1940, 1941, AND 1942

FIELD OF STUDY	STATE COLLEGES	STATE UNIVERSITIES	STATE TOTALS	PRIVATE FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGES	PRIVATE JUNIOR COLLEGES	SPECIALIZED SCHOOLS	GRAND TOTALS
MEDICINE—								
1940.....	25	291	316	468	500	84	298	1,666
1941.....	23	305	328	545	445	77	311	1,706
1942.....	0	260	260	630	374	87	319	1,670
Percentage of change:								
1940-41.....	-8.0	4.8	-3.8	16.5	-11.0	-8.3	4.3	-2.4
1941-42.....	0	-14.7	-20.7	15.6	-15.9	13.0	2.5	-2.1
NONPROFESSIONAL GRADUATE SCHOOL—								
1940.....		3,045	3,045	606	4			3,655
1941.....		2,580	2,580	574	0			2,154
1942.....		1,593	1,593	263	7	1		1,864
Percentage of change:								
1940-41.....		-15.2	-15.2	-5.6	0	0		-13.7
1941-42.....		-38.2	-38.2	-54.1	0	0		-41.0
AGRICULTURE—								
1940.....	1	1,390	1,391	525	249	9		2,174
1941.....	0	1,270	1,270	476	207	4		1,957
1942.....	0	855	855	273	85	0		1,213
Percentage of change:								
1940-41.....	0	-8.5	-8.7	-9.3	-16.9	-55.5		-9.9
1941-42.....	0	-32.7	-32.7	-42.6	-59.0	0		-38.0
ARCHITECTURE—								
1940.....	1	88	89	3	57			149
1941.....	0	69	69	0	51	1		121
1942.....	0	36	36	0	32		10	78
Percentage of change:								
1940-41.....	0	-21.6	-22.5	0	-10.5	0		-18.8
1941-42.....	0	-48.0	-48.0	0	-37.3	0		-35.6
ART—								
1940.....	17	380	397	324	321		608	1,650
1941.....	17	409	426	197	285		508	1,416
1942.....	6	405	411	139	194		311	1,055
Percentage of change:								
1940-41.....	0.0	7.6	7.3	-39.2	-11.2		-16.4	-14.2
1942-41.....	-64.7	-0.98	-3.5	-29.4	-31.9		-38.8	-25.6
COMMERCE—								
1940.....	156	2,248	3,404	2,037	1,780	21	89	6,331
1941.....	126	1,888	2,014	1,946	1,549	30	52	5,591
1942.....	67	1,367	1,434	1,400	1,084	34		3,952
Percentage of change:								
1940-41.....	-19.2	-16.0	-16.2	-4.5	-13.0	-42.8	-41.5	-11.7
1941-42.....	-46.8	-27.6	-28.9	-28.1	-30.0	-13.3	0	-29.3
DENTISTRY—								
1940.....	4	168	172	351	175	13		711
1941.....	4	191	195	415	150	8		768
1942.....	0	179	179	422	65	11		677
Percentage of change:								
1940-41.....	0	-13.7	-13.4	18.2	-14.3	-38.4		8.0
1941-42.....	0	-6.3	-8.2	1.7	-56.6	-37.5		-11.8
DIVINITY—								
1940.....				95	10	59	59	223
1941.....				84	8	60	63	215
1942.....				121	19	49	153	342
Percentage of change:								
1940-41.....				-11.6	0	1.7	6.8	-3.6
1941-42.....				44.0		-18.3	14.3	59.0

TABLE 3—Continued
DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS, ACCORDING TO TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND FIELD OF STUDY, 1940, 1941, AND 1942

FIELD OF STUDY	STATE COLLEGES	STATE UNIVERSITIES	STATE TOTALS	PRIVATE FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGES	PRIVATE JUNIOR COLLEGES	SPECIALIZED SCHOOLS	GRAND TOTALS
EDUCATION—								
1940.....	3,364	1,344	4,708	856	726	25	-----	6,315
1941.....	2,893	1,103	3,996	653	543	25	-----	5,215
1942.....	1,894	347	2,241	504	415	18	-----	3,178
Percentage of change:								
1940-41.....	-14.0	-17.9	-15.1	-23.7	-25.2	0.0	-----	-17.4
1941-42.....	-34.5	-68.5	-44.0	-22.8	-23.6	-28.0	-----	-39.1
FORESTRY—								
1940.....	6	205	211	-----	221	-----	-----	432
1941.....	3	159	162	-----	125	-----	-----	287
1942.....	0	110	110	-----	77	1	-----	188
Percentage of change:								
1940-41.....	-50.0	-22.5	-23.2	-----	-43.5	-----	-----	-33.6
1941-42.....	-----	-30.8	-32.1	-----	-64.4	-----	-----	-34.4
JOURNALISM—								
1940.....	2	101	103	101	208	-----	68	480
1941.....	3	100	103	74	192	-----	-----	369
1942.....	0	87	87	39	92	-----	-----	218
Percentage of change:								
1940-41.....	0	-1.0	0.0	-26.9	7.7	-----	-----	-23.2
1941-42.....	0	-13.0	-15.5	-47.4	-52.0	-----	-----	-18.9
MUSIC—								
1940.....	4	257	261	129	432	10	-----	832
1941.....	8	318	326	97	400	6	-----	829
1942.....	3	187	190	65	238	2	-----	495
Percentage of change:								
1940-41.....	-----	23.7	24.9	-24.8	-7.4	-0.4	-----	-0.3
1941-42.....	-----	-72.6	-41.6	-33.0	-40.5	-66.7	-----	-40.3
PHARMACY—								
1940.....	1	166	167	128	129	-----	-----	424
1941.....	-----	164	164	143	87	-----	-----	394
1942.....	-----	139	139	107	40	-----	-----	286
Percentage of change:								
1940-41.....	-----	-1.2	-1.8	11.7	-32.5	-----	-----	-6.4
1941-42.....	-----	-15.2	-15.2	-25.2	-54.0	-----	-----	-27.4
OTHER COURSES—								
1940.....	1,083	255	1,338	4,234	5,408	269	1,849	13,098
1941.....	779	353	1,132	4,186	4,117	173	1,553	11,161
1942.....	603	510	1,113	3,795	2,368	28	728	8,032
Percentage of change:								
1940-41.....	-28.1	-38.4	-15.4	-1.16	-23.8	-35.6	-16.0	-14.8
1941-42.....	-22.8	-44.5	-16.8	-9.2	-42.5	-83.9	-53.0	-28.0
PART-TIME STUDENTS APART FROM SUMMER SESSION—								
1940.....	851	-----	851	5,803	5,590	42	384	12,671
1941.....	740	-----	740	5,670	6,478	45	322	13,264
1942.....	597	-----	597	3,307	4,962	13	96	8,975
Percentage of change:								
1940-41.....	-13.1	-----	-13.1	-2.1	15.9	4.6	-16.1	4.6
1941-42.....	-19.3	-----	-19.3	-41.6	-23.4	-71.0	-70.2	-32.3
SUMMER SESSION—								
1940.....	4,186	7,567	11,753	10,318	481	120	350	23,022
1941.....	3,888	7,226	11,114	9,841	1,912	127	288	23,282
1942.....	3,361	14,057	17,418	10,929	7,192	199	376	36,124
Percentage of change:								
1940-41.....	-7.1	-4.5	-5.4	-4.6	298.0	5.8	-17.7	-1.13
1941-42.....	-13.5	94.5	-36.3	11.1	266.0	56.7	30.6	35.4

percentage decreases between 1940 and 1941 which were 11.5 and 7.3 respectively.

The full-time resident enrollments of the several classifications in the fall of 1942, together with the percentage of decrease from that of the preceding year (1941), were as follows: state colleges, 8,426, decline 26.9 per cent; University of California, 18,364, decline 21.2 per cent; private four-year institutions 17,072, decline 12.3 per cent; public junior colleges 19,584, decline 30.6 per cent; private junior colleges 480, decline 29.8 per cent; specialized schools 1,629, decline 46.6 per cent.

It is rather remarkable that in the case of every classification of public institutions the percentage drop in enrollment is just about twice that of the preceding year. This would indicate that those factors which affected enrollments a year ago are operative now to a greater degree and collectively are affecting all public institutions uniformly. However, this does not mean that each class of institutions is equally affected by the individual factors which are contributing toward enrollment decreases. For example, the University of California shows a smaller drop in freshmen enrollments—11.4 per cent between 1941 and 1942 as compared with 18.9 per cent between 1940 and 1941—possibly because of the advantages offered by a school year of three terms. Because of the comparable distribution of students by age and by sex, it is probable that the state colleges and the University of California suffered about equally in loss of enrollment on account of entry of male students into the armed services. The public junior colleges, less affected by the operation of selective service, nevertheless show a large drop in enrollment probably due to the fact that present employment opportunities present a greater attraction than attendance at junior college.

The decrease in enrollment in California institutions corresponds to the decreases indicated in President Walters' report. The national average decrease was about 25 per cent against the California decrease of 30 per cent.

Private four-year institutions suffered five times as much percentage decrease in full-time students between 1941 and 1942 as they did during the preceding year, 12.3 per cent as compared with 2.4 per cent.

The decrease in public four-year institutions has approximately doubled, 23.0 per cent between 1941 and 1942 as compared with 11.6 per cent between 1940 and 1941. However, the decrease of 23.0 per cent in full-time enrollment in the public institutions is nearly twice as great as that in the private institutions. This greater decrease is probably attributable to the fact that students enrolling in private institu-

tions come from families with higher income levels and are therefore less attracted by employment opportunities.

With regard to enrollment of freshmen, a definite swing away from the University of California in favor of the state colleges and junior colleges was noted last year. This year the state colleges and private four-year institutions have lost ground as compared with a year ago, although they do not yet show as large a drop as the University of California; in other words, the present tendency is toward equalization in this particular respect except that the public junior colleges have shown a very heavy decrease in the enrollment of freshmen. The percentage declines in enrollment of freshmen for these classifications for the two periods, 1940 to 1941 and 1941 to 1942 were as follows:

	1940 to 1941	1941 to 1942
State colleges -----	1.5	6.5
Private junior colleges--	3.8*	4.7
Public junior colleges--	14.4	29.3
State University -----	18.9	11.4
* Increase		

The gain of the University of California in this respect over other institutions might be explained, as suggested before, by the accelerated program. The large decline in enrollments of freshmen in public junior colleges might be explained by the factor affecting the total enrollment decline in junior colleges—that is, present employment opportunities are more attractive than attendance at junior college.

In other fields there is in general a projection of the experiences of the last year—that is, the larger decreases are in those fields that are of least importance to the war effort. For example, medicine shows an insignificant decrease, 2.1 per cent. The applied sciences show about one-half the average decrease for all fields, 12.2 per cent, and law, architecture, music, and education about twice the average. Nonprofessional graduate enrollments likewise show a decline of about twice the average. In most of the fields listed, the decline between 1941 and 1942 is substantially greater than that between 1940 and 1941, although there are a few exceptions. For example, the decreases in medicine (2.1 per cent), engineering (6.5 per cent), chemistry (16.5 per cent), and forestry (34.4 per cent), were about the same.

With the exception of the University of California, decreases in staff members have paralleled enrollment decreases, although not to the same extent. This is to be expected, since the size of faculty is directly related to the number of courses rather than to the size of the student body. The University of California presents an exceptional case, in view of the fact that many members of its staff, particularly in the College of Agriculture, devote a large part of their time to research;

consequently the comparison is not strictly upon the basis of equivalent full-time teaching personnel.

A comparison of the totals of full-time college enrollment in colleges and universities in California with the totals for the nation as shown in President Walters' report shows that the decrease in full-time resident enrollment in California is more than two and one-half times the average decrease for the nation—24.4 per cent for California as compared with 9.2 per cent for the nation. The decrease in California in the preceding year was only slightly more than that of the nation, 11.5 per cent as against 9.16 per cent. The decrease in total resident enrollment (including part-time students) in California between 1940 and 1941 was slightly below the average for the nation. However, the fall 1942 figures show a greater decrease in total resident enrollment in California, 18.5 per cent, than for the nation, 13.9 per cent. In almost every classification, California decreases have been almost double the total decreases for the entire United States. In only one case has the decrease in California been less than the national average—the enrollment in state colleges in California decreased 26.9 per cent while the enrollment in teachers colleges in the nation decreased 29 per cent.

DEPARTMENTAL COMMUNICATIONS=====

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

WALTER F. DEXTER, Superintendent

LEGAL AUTHORIZATION FOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS TO ESTABLISH STUDENT HARVEST CAMPS

Legal authorization has been given for the establishing by school districts of camps for the use of school pupils engaged in farm labor. Schools may proceed at once to make arrangements for the establishment of camps for the summer harvest.

Article 4, Section 40, of the California Food and Fiber Production Act reads:

Subject to the approval of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe with respect to supervision, board, lodging and camp standards, *any school district may establish, maintain and operate student harvest camps within or without the district for the use of pupils engaged in farm labor or*, subject to such approval and such regulations, any school district may contract with the director for the establishment, maintenance or operation of such student harvest camps or for the use of the property and personnel of the district to effectuate the purposes of this act. The director shall have general supervision of and co-ordinate all student harvest camp activities.

William B. Parker, Director, California Farm Production Council, has informed the State Department of Education that funds will be available to pay camp directors and supervisors of students in harvest camps. Directors will be paid at the rate of \$9.00 a day and supervisors at the rate of \$7.50 a day. Funds will not be available to pay for the supervision of pupils who live at home while working in the harvests.

Schools interested in establishing student harvest camps may therefore proceed to effect arrangements at once. It is suggested that teachers and administrative officers be canvassed to discover those interested and willing to supervise students in harvest camps and that such steps as may be desirable be taken to enlist student recruits.

DIVISION OF TEXTBOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

IVAN R. WATERMAN, Chief

NEW PUBLICATION

A Proposal for a State Educational Council. Bulletin of the California State Department of Education, Vol. XII, No. 4, June, 1943.

This bulletin is the report of a meeting of representatives of educational organizations called recently in Sacramento by Superintendent of Public Instruction Walter F. Dexter. Plans for a state-wide council to advise with the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the California State Department of Education are outlined in the bulletin. It also contains reports of recommendations drawn up by committees at the Sacramento meeting on pertinent and timely questions of interest in public education.

Copies of the bulletin will be sent to school administrators throughout the state early in June.

REPRINT OF ARTICLE ON HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS AVAILABLE

Reprints of an article "Recommendations for Developing Total Fitness through a Program of Health and Physical Education in Elementary Schools," by Verne S. Landreth, Chief of the Division of Physical and Health Education of the California State Department of Education from the *California Journal of Elementary Education* for November, 1942, are available to public schools.

Copies will be sent on request to county and city superintendents of schools and to directors of physical education in city school systems and counties. Requests should be sent to the Division of Textbooks and Publications.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION_____

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION ACTIONS

The following actions were taken by the State Board of Education at its meeting in San Francisco on May 15, 1943.

Adoption of Science Textbooks. The Board adopted the Scientific Living Series, published by L. W. Singer Co. for use in grades one to six of the public elementary schools of the state for a period of not less than six years nor more than eight years beginning July 1, 1944. The series consists of the following books:

We See (preprimer)

Sunshine and Rain (primer)

Through the Year (grade 1)

Winter Comes and Goes (grade 2)

The Seasons Pass (grade 3)

The How and Why Club (grade 4)

How and Why Experiments (grade 5)

How and Why Discoveries (grade 6)

Regulations on Approval of Evening Secondary Schools. The Board adopted the following regulations governing the approval of evening secondary schools:

1. In each evening secondary school the following standards shall be met as a condition to the approval of such school by the State Department of Education as a separate evening secondary school for purposes of the apportionment of state school funds:

- a. The following minimum time assignments shall be devoted to adult school administration and supervision by principals of approved evening secondary schools:
 - 1) In schools with from 40 to 100 units of average daily attendance, 20 hours a week.
 - 2) In schools with from 100 to 180 units of average daily attendance, 30 hours a week.
 - 3) In schools with more than 180 units of average daily attendance, 40 hours a week.
- b. The principal of an approved evening secondary school must be on duty in the evening school during the time the school is in session except when authorized by the proper local school official to be absent because of responsibilities which pertain to his professional duties as an evening school principal.

- c. In accordance with these standards, governing boards of school districts may assign evening school principals to other duties for whatever time they deem proper provided the assignment to adult education duties complies with the above standards.

2. These standards shall be effective on July 1, 1943, except that evening secondary schools which have been approved for the whole year 1942-43 without meeting existing requirements relating to the amount of time that must be devoted by principals to adult school administration and supervision and which on or before May 15, 1943, have made budgetary arrangements and entered into contracts with teaching personnel for the school year 1943-44, shall be exempted from the requirements relating to minimum time assignments for principals for the school year 1943-44 only.

Organizations Approved for School Membership. In accordance with School Code section 2.1520, the Board approved the following organizations for which membership for schools may be paid from school district funds, effective for the school year 1942-43:

National Education Association, Willard E. Givens, Secretary, 1201 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

American Association of Junior Colleges, Walter E. Edlls, Secretary, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

California Association of Public School Business Officials, John D. Berger, President, 800 Magnolia Ave., Piedmont, California.

California State Historical Association, Owen C. Coy, Director, 3551 University Avenue, Los Angeles, California

California Junior College Federation, John G. Howes, President, Taft Junior College, Taft, California

California Society of Secondary Education, Lillian M. Perry, Secretary, Haviland Hall, University of California, Berkeley, California

California Scholarship Federation, Inc., Miss Mabel L. Wright, Secretary, 4600 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles, California

Pacific Coast Association of Collegiate Registrars, Margaret Maple, Recorder, Pomona College, Claremont, California.

DEMONSTRATION AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS DURING THE SUMMER SESSION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Several special schools are planned in connection with the summer sessions of the University of California at Berkeley and Los Angeles. Demonstration elementary and secondary schools, a Recreation School, and a Clinical School are scheduled, commencing June 28, the opening day of the Summer Session.

The Demonstration Elementary School in Berkeley will be held in the Whittier-University Elementary School, near the University of California campus.

In Los Angeles the Demonstration Elementary School will be held in the bungalows of the University Elementary School. Both of these schools will be open from 9 to 12 each morning, Monday through

Friday, June 28 to August 6, and will include each grade from the kindergarten through the sixth. In addition the Los Angeles Demonstration Elementary School will include a nursery group, ages two and a half to five years, and two other groups above the sixth grade.

Subjects such as refresher mathematics, aeronautics, and chemistry for prospective nurses, are among the courses being given at the University High School in Oakland, the location of the Demonstration Secondary School under the direction of the Summer Session at Berkeley. Music, art, manual arts, crafts, and academic subjects are also offered.

Classes will be held from 7:50 a.m. to 12:16 p.m., thus allowing students to take three subjects instead of two and to earn one and one-half credits instead of one. The period is June 28 to August 21.

At Los Angeles the secondary school will be known as the Vacation High School and will be held in Los Angeles High School from June 28 to August 20. There will be a six-weeks session and a two-weeks post session. Pupils who elect two subjects will attend for six weeks and those who choose three subjects will remain for the extra two weeks. In the six-weeks period each regular daily class period will be from 8 to 10 a.m. or from 10 to 12 m. and will constitute one semester's credit in the subject offered.

Pupils may qualify for an additional credit in a third subject by meeting daily from 1 to 2 p.m. through the six-weeks period and also by attending three hours in the morning in the post session which begins August 9 and ends August 20. Art, commerce, English, foreign languages, mathematics, music, science, and social studies will be offered.

In connection with courses in clinical psychology and remedial reading, the Summer Session in Los Angeles will conduct a Clinical School wherein special attention will be given to children and adults of normal intelligence who have difficulty with specific school subjects. This work is for elementary school pupils who need help in reading, spelling, mathematics, or informational subjects, and for college students and adults in need of adjustment and help in reading, spelling, foreign languages, and other verbal skills or informational subjects that are fundamental to good work. Classes will be held from 9 a.m. to 12 m. or from 1 to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday, June 28 to August 6.

Hearst Gymnasium on the campus at Berkeley will be headquarters for the Children's Recreation School, the enrollment quota for which has long been filled.

Application for enrollment and bulletins of information may be made to the Director of Summer Sessions, 222 Administration Building, Berkeley, or 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles.

SCHOOL EXECUTIVES CONFERENCE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES, JULY 12 TO 16, 1943

The School of Education of the University of California at Los Angeles will hold a conference for school executives from July 12 to July 16, 1943, in connection with the Summer Session. The general topic for the conference is "Our Schools in Wartime and After."

No credit will be given for attendance at sessions of the conference but a certificate of attendance will be issued on request. A fee of \$5.00 entitles the registrant to a copy of the syllabus and carries the privilege of attending lectures and classes at the University during the week of the conference.

Information concerning the conference may be obtained from the Director of Summer Sessions, University of California, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles.

SCHOOL EXECUTIVES CONFERENCE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, JULY 19 TO 24, 1943

The Department of Education of the University of California at Berkeley will hold a conference for school executives from July 19 to 24 in connection with the Summer Session. Topics of interest to school administrators will be developed in the various sessions. A fee of \$5.00 will be charged but no university credit will be given. Registrants may attend classes and sessions of the University during the week of the conference.

Information concerning the sessions may be obtained from F. W. Hart, Professor of Education, University of California, Haviland Hall, Berkeley.

READING CONFERENCE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, JULY 12 TO 16, 1943

Problems related to reading will be discussed at a conference to be held from July 12 to July 16, 1943, under the auspices of the Department of Education at the University of California, Berkeley. It will be held in connection with the regular Summer Session. There are no admission requirements and no university credit will be given for attendance. A fee of \$5.00 will be charged for registration.

Further information concerning the conference may be obtained from the Director of Summer Sessions, University of California, Berkeley.

RADIO INSTITUTE AT SUMMER SESSION, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES

Six courses in the practical aspects of radio and radio broadcasting will be offered in connection with the Summer Session, June 28 to August 6, at the University of California at Los Angeles. The courses will be given through the co-operation of the University and the National Broadcasting Company. The Institute will be open to selected students from high schools and universities, to teachers, and to radio station personnel.

A fee of \$44.00 will be charged for the six courses.

Information concerning the Institute may be obtained from the director of Summer Sessions, University of California, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles.

SUMMER WORKSHOP IN MATHEMATICS, STANFORD SCHOOL OF EDUCATION, JUNE 18 TO AUGUST 14

At the suggestion of the Board of Directors of the California Mathematics Council, a Workshop in Curriculum and Instruction in Mathematics has been made a part of the summer program at the Stanford School of Education. The Executive Committee of the Council is co-operating with the administration of the School of Education in planning the activities of the workshop.

Full information may be obtained from the Director of the Workshop who is the Executive Secretary of the Council, Lucien B. Kinney, Associate Professor of Education at Stanford.

SUMMER CONFERENCE ON AMERICAN-PACIFIC RELATIONS, JULY 5 TO JULY 10, 1943

Claremont Colleges has scheduled a conference to consider American-Pacific Relations from July 5 through July 10. The term, American, is used to designate the nations and peoples of the western hemisphere. Those primarily concerned in this conference will be Canada, Mexico, and the United States. The nations and peoples of the Pacific area, the relationships with whom will be of primary concern, are Australia, New Zealand, and other British territories; Burma; China; The Netherlands East Indies; French Indo-China, and the French island groups; Japan, and Japanese island mandates; Korea; Philippines; the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Siberia) and Thailand.

Conference sessions will be held in the morning, afternoon, and evening.

A fee of \$10.00 will be charged conferees not regularly enrolled in the summer session of Claremont Colleges. Complete information may be obtained from Claremont Colleges, Claremont, California.

REFRESHER COURSE IN MATHEMATICS FOR TEACHERS

Preparation of teachers in secondary school mathematics has been provided in a refresher course to be offered at Stanford University, June 18 to August 14, 1943. Instructional costs are to be borne by the federal government through the United States Office of Education. Persons enrolling for the course will not obtain university credit and they need not be regularly enrolled at Stanford.

The course is to deal with the subject matter of mathematics and is not a course in teaching mathematics. It is intended for teachers who have not taught mathematics before, for teachers of other subjects, candidates for teaching credentials in other subjects who desire to be ready for emergency assignment.

Information concerning enrollment in the course may be obtained from E. L. Grant, Institutional Representative, Engineering, Science, and Management War Training, Room 267, Engineering Building, Stanford University.

INSTRUCTIONAL PAMPHLETS ON MONEY AND THE USE OF MONEY AVAILABLE FREE

The federal government has more money in circulation today than ever before in the history of the nation. It is important that every individual know something about the money he is using in exchanging goods and services.

The United States Treasury Department is urging all schools to offer a unit of instruction on United States currency in connection with some course which every boy and girl must take in high school. The Treasury Department has published an interesting booklet, "Know Your Money," which will be sent free of charge to any teacher writing for a copy. It gives complete information in regard to money used in the United States and tells how to distinguish good money from counterfeit money.

At the present time the federal government is issuing thousands of government warrants or checks. Every individual should be taught how these warrants should be endorsed for payment. The Treasury Department is urging teachers to include in their teaching a unit of instruction on "Know Your Endorsers." A pamphlet has been prepared for the free use of teachers.

Copies of both pamphlets may be obtained from Thomas B. Foster, Room 220, 100 McAllister Street, San Francisco.

The United States Treasury Department also has a sound 16 mm. film on "Know Your Money" and also one on "Making Money." The use of these films may be had free of charge by writing Mr. Foster.

NEW ORGANIZATION TO PROMOTE EDUCATIONAL FILMS

The founding of the Educational Film Library Association, Inc., follows a year of consultation and joint activity by a committee representing 122 university, college and state educational film libraries. Public schools, public libraries and museums are included in the membership of the new organization.

As a step toward the achievement of its purpose, the formation of the association is intended to professionalize the field and to raise the standard of motion picture education. It has just released in the United States two war films, "Food, A Weapon of Conquest," and "Battle for Oil," produced by the National Film Board of Canada. The Association is interested in bringing to a potential audience of around 20 million persons, through films and recordings, the vast stores of modern knowledge in science, social studies, and the humanities. In its program are plans for education in health, home economics, industry and vocational training in fields as widely divergent as surgical operations and the welder's torch.

The American Film Center of 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, a member of the American Council on Education, will serve as the administrative office of the Association, and Donald Slesinger, Director of the American Film Center, will serve as Acting Administrative Director.

NEW FILM ON MEXICO

Public schools may obtain "Monuments of Ancient Mexico," a new 800-foot film in color, released to the Department of Visual Instruction of University Extension of the University of California for service to the public, by the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Requests for the film may be made to 301 California Hall, Berkeley.

CATALOGUE OF COURSES AVAILABLE THROUGH CORRESPONDENCE TO MEN AND WOMEN IN THE ARMED SERVICES

A catalogue of courses offered through correspondence by the United States Armed Forces Institute is available free to teachers and guidance officers. Young men and women who leave school for military service may continue to study, taking courses provided by recognized schools for completion of high school and college curriculums.

Information concerning these courses and a catalogue may be obtained from the Commandant, United States Armed Forces Institute, Madison, Wisconsin.

REGIONAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Tentative program has been announced for the Pacific Coast Regional meetings of the Association for Childhood Education to be held at the University of California at Los Angeles, July 13 to 16, 1943. The theme of the meeting is "Children in Wartime and Afterward."

A general session and introduction to workshops on nursery school, kindergarten, primary, and middle school levels, is scheduled for Tuesday, July 13. Mary E. Leeper, Executive Secretary of the Association of Childhood Education and Helen Heffernan, Chief of the Elementary Division, State Department of Education, will state the problems to be considered.

Workshops on the various problems will be held Wednesday, July 14, and Thursday, July 15. Friday the workshops will conclude and a general session with panel discussions will close the meetings.

Information concerning the meetings may be obtained from Neva Hollister, President of the California Association for Childhood Education, 4669 Madison Avenue, Fresno, or Helen Christianson, University of California at Los Angeles.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION TRANSCRIPTION ON MANPOWER TOPICS

Transcriptions of the "School Manpower Warcast," broadcast over the Mutual Network on April 20, are available on a free loan basis to schools. The loans are for two weeks, or the records may be purchased for \$2.00.

Government officials in charge of the Manpower Administration answer the general questions "Can youth best serve the war by leaving school to go to work?" and "Can schools begin the process of matching men to jobs?" in the course of the broadcast.

Requests should be sent to FREC Radio Script and Transcription Exchange, United States Office of Education, Washington.

RADIO SERIES ON THE BASIS OF PEACE ANNOUNCED FOR SUMMER

A series of broadcasts "For This We Fight" will be heard exclusively over the National Broadcasting Company and its independent affiliated stations Saturday evenings for a period of 26 weeks, beginning Saturday, June 5.

The series will be divided into two groups of 13 programs each. The first group will discuss the international aspects of the postwar world, and the second will consider the national aspects.

The series is presented by the NBC Inter-American University of the Air, headed by James Rowland Angell, President Emeritus of Yale University and NBC public service counsellor, and Sterling Fisher, Director of the NBC Inter-American University of the Air. The first group of broadcasts has been prepared in co-operation with the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, of which Professor James T. Shotwell is chairman. The second group is presented in co-operation with the Twentieth Century Fund, of which John H. Fahey is president. Secretary of State Cordell Hull will open the series with an address on "Underwriting the Victory."

PROFESSIONAL LITERATURE_____

CURRENT PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

ANDRUSS, HARVEY A. *Better Business Education*. New York: The Gregg Publishing Co., 1942.

Battle Stations for All: The Story of the Fight to Control Living Costs. Washington: Office of War Information, February, 1943.

DENHAM, LUCILE. *Free and Inexpensive Learning Materials: 1942 Supplement*. Bulletin 84, November 1942. Nashville, Tennessee: Curriculum Laboratory, George Peabody College for Teachers (revised).

FRANKLIN, EASTER COLE. "Social Welfare Services and the War: Part. 1: Meeting Wartime Needs." Social Studies Series. Contemporary America, Vol. IV, No. 4, January, 1943. Washington: American Association of University Women (mimeographed).

Guidance Manual for the High-School Victory Corps. Victory Corps Series, Pamphlet No. 4. Washington: United States Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, 1943.

Play Groups: A Method of Leadership in Parent Education. By the Parent Education Department, Pasadena City Schools, in Collaboration with Department of Education for Women. Pasadena, California: Pasadena Junior College Publications Committee, 1943.

DIRECTORY OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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* On military leave.

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